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09/778,484	02/07/2001	Christopher J. Edge	10257US01	4699

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Attention: William D. Bauer
Imation Corp.
Legal Affairs
P.O. Box 64898
St. Paul, MN 55164-0898

EXAMINER	
AMINI, JAVID A	

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2672	9

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

2

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/778,484	Applicant(s) EDGE ET AL.	
	Examiner Javid A Amini	Art Unit 2672	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____ .

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) 1-39 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) 1-39 is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 7 .
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: .

Response to Amendment

The Amendment filed on June 6, 2003 is insufficient to overcome the rejection of claims 1-36 based upon references Hill et al., and Engeldrum et al. as set forth in the last Office action because:

- Response to remarks on pages 10 and 11, lines 8-29; lines 1-14 respectively: Applicant argues in response to Examiner's suggestion "the specification must describe a (range of values of gamma and gray balance)", that the disclosure does not concern a display device. Rather, the disclosure describes techniques for estimating gamma and gray balance for a variety of display devices. Examiner's reply: Applicant referred to Figs. 8-10 and pages 32-36. Applicant discloses on page 33, lines 20-21 "an average gamma of 2.0". However, Fig. 8 refers to Coarse Gamma (CG) that applicant fails to explicitly specify the baseline value for CG. The equations on pages 33-34 do not provide explicitly the definition or "range of values of gamma". Both equations that compute the Coarse Gamma on page 33 line 25, and gamma on page 34, line 31 are the same. Therefore Applicant requires clarifying the ambiguity between Coarse Gamma and Gamma. Also estimating a gray balance by referring to Fig. 11 does not provide enough information (meaning: explicit limitations).
- Response to remarks on page 11, lines 15-31: Applicant argues that there is no provision in section 112, first paragraph, that would require submission of a software program for implementation of the invention, provided the disclosure is

otherwise enabling. Examiner's reply: Examiner suggested clarifying the claim invention requires "tools" or "work that have been done before" related to the invention, for example: a software program enables others to make and use the claimed invention.

- Response to remarks on page 11, lines 3-5: Applicant discloses that the Examiner should focus on the specific requirements of the claims. Examiner's reply: Refer to claim language 13, 22 and 35, "on page 4 claim 13, estimating a gamma and gray balance for the display device"; "on page 5, claim 22, estimated ..., gamma, and gray balance" and "on page 8 claim 35, estimating a gamma and gray balance for the display device". Examiner requested more information to clarify of ambiguity of claim languages. The questions from previous office action under rejection of 112 first paragraph are "What are the differences between "the range of values of gamma" and "gray balance" and "system or display"? Applicant responded to questions and this part of rejection is withdrawn.
- Response to remarks on page 13, lines 1-16: Applicant is at a loss in understanding the Examiner's position. Examiner's reply: Applicant in claims 1, 12, 15, 20, 23 and 35, claims, "a non-rectangular shape". It means a circle shape, triangle/tapered shapes, square shape, ..., and etc. Therefore, it is very clear that the omitted element could be considered as a one of the mentioned shapes. The specification did not describe a particular shape as essential or critical to the operation or patentability of the claim.

- Response to remarks on page 13, lines 17-30: Applicant argues that the Examiner failed to identify any feature within Hill et al. that corresponds to the display of a sequence of dark elements against a black background. Examiner's reply: Hill et al. in page 11, paragraph 0150 teach in one specific embodiment, portions of an image are examined to determine how far away from the desired foreground color the bitmap image has strayed. If portions of the bitmap image have strayed more than a pre-selected amount from the desired foreground color, adjustments in the intensity values of pixel sub-components are applied until the image portions are brought within an acceptable range of an average between the foreground and background colors. Hill et al. in Fig. 8, illustrate color compensation sub-routine step 813, and in Fig. 9A illustrate a step of 915, perform color processing/adjustment, and also in Fig. 9B. It is obvious from figures (mentioned above), enclosed the claim invention of claim 1. But Hill et al. do not explicitly specify the exact claim language of claim 1, as follow: "displaying a sequence of dark elements against a black background, wherein each of the dark elements has a different gray value and a non-rectangular shape; and estimating a blackpoint for a display device based on one of the dark elements selected by the user that is visible and appears to most closely match the background".
- Response to remarks on page 14, lines 10-18: Applicant argues that Engeldrum et al. represent noting more than the state of the art prior to application's claimed invention. Examiner's reply: Engeldrum et al. in abstract disclose a method of characterizing the colors displayed on a display device and calibrating the display

device is disclosed. A series of images are displayed to the user, and the user selects portions of the image that match other portions, that match characteristics of a matching card juxtaposed to the display device or that meet other criteria. Engeldrum et al. in Fig. 4 clearly illustrate a sequence of dark elements against background.

- Examiner's suggestion: In order to present the claim invention more explicitly, Applicant should be able to define the boundary (narrow down the limitation) of claim 1, by amending the claim language.

Specification

The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: On page 30, lines 22-23; on page 31 lines 1 and 14; on page 32, lines 1-4; on page 33, line 25; on page 34, line 31; on page 37, lines 12-13; on page 42, 8-14; on page 44, lines 20-24; on page 45, lines 1-7; have been noticed subscripts, which contain "." or ",". For example: on page 33 line 25 shows "$k_{0.g}$", and on page 37, lines 12-13, shows "$k_{0,b}$".

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 13, 22 and 35 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the

art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. Applicant is claiming an estimating a gamma and gray balance, but the range of values of gamma and gray balance are not specified clearly in specification. The estimation program should be included in this application.

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1, 12, 15, 20, 23 and 35 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being incomplete for omitting essential elements, such omission amounting to a gap between the elements. See MPEP § 2172.01. The omitted elements are: The non-rectangular shape (can be circle shape, triangle/tapered shapes, square shape, ..., and etc.) limitation was considered to be unnecessary since the specification, as filed, did not describe the particular shape as essential or critical to the operation or patentability of the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-12, 14-21, 23-34 and 36 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hill et al., and further in view of Engeldrum et al.

1. Claim 1.

"A method comprising: displaying a sequence of dark elements against a black background, wherein each of the dark elements has a different gray value and a non-rectangular shape; and

estimating a blackpoint for a display device based on one of the dark elements selected by the user that is visible and appears to most closely match the background". Hill et al. dose not explicitly specify a sequence of dark elements, however, Engeldrum et al. illustrates in Figs. 2-6 a sequence of dark elements against a black background, wherein each of the dark elements has a different gray value. Engeldrum et al. Teaches in (col. 3, lines 1-25) see Fig. 3, the color being displayed is determined by the user selecting which continuous tone box, e.g., 304, most closely matches the brightness of striped box 302. Instructions 310 direct the user to make this choice by placing the display cursor over the matching continuous tone box, e.g., 304, and then clicking the mouse button.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Engeldrum into Hill in order to improved methods and apparatus for displaying other graphics, geometric shapes, e.g., circles, squares, etc., and captured images such as photographs, accurately and clearly.

2. Claim 2.

The method of claim 1, further comprising: modifying a color image for the display device based on the estimated blackpoint. Hill teaches in paragraph 0193 if in step 994 it is determined that the color of the current pixel falls outside the pre-selected range of acceptable colors, indicating the presence of a distracting color artifact, operation proceeds to step 995 wherein the color of the current pixel is adjusted towards the range of acceptable colors. This may involve modifying one or more of the R, G, B luminance intensity values associated with the current pixel, e.g., by adding or subtracting from the existing values to move the individual value closer to those found in the pre-selected range of acceptable colors. Thus, at the end of step 995, the color of the

current pixel is closer to being within, or falls within, the pre-selected acceptable range of colors corresponding to a mix of foreground and background colors. Once the luminance intensity values of the current pixel are updated in step 995, processing returns, via return step 984, to the place from which the sub-routine 970 was called.

3. Claim 3.

"The method of claim 2, further comprising delivering the modified color image via a computer network for display on the display device". Hill teaches in paragraph 0088, Fig. 5, when used in a LAN, the personal computer 520 may be connected to the LAN 551 through a network interface adapter (or "NIC") 553. When used in a WAN, such as the Internet, the personal computer 520 may include a modem 554 or other means for establishing communications over the wide area network 552.

4. Claim 4.

"The method of claim 2, wherein the display device is associated with a client on the computer network, the method further comprising: transmitting information representative of the estimated blackpoint from the client to a server on the computer network; modifying the color image via the server based on the information; and delivering the modified color image from the server to the client for display on the display device". Hill illustrates the logical connections depicted in Fig. 5 include a local area network (LAN) 551 and a wide area network (WAN) 552, an intranet and the Internet.

5. Claim 5.

"The method of claim 4, further comprising: storing the information in a web cookie; transmitting the web cookie from the client to the server; and modifying the color image via the

server based on the contents of the web cookie". The step is inherent because a block of data (cookie) that a server returns to a client in response to a request from the client, therefore when two computers are connected via NIC a block of data always communicating between client and the server.

6. Claim 6.

"The method of claim 2, further comprising: generating a color profile based on the estimated blackpoint; and modifying the color image based on the color profile". Hill teaches in paragraph 0193 if in step 994 it is determined that the color of the current pixel falls outside the pre-selected range of acceptable colors, indicating the presence of a distracting color artifact, operation proceeds to step 995 wherein the color of the current pixel is adjusted towards the range of acceptable colors. This may involve modifying one or more of the R, G, B luminance intensity values associated with the current pixel, e.g., by adding or subtracting from the existing values to move the individual value closer to those found in the pre-selected range of acceptable colors. Thus, at the end of step 995, the color of the current pixel is closer to being within, or falls within, the pre-selected acceptable range of colors corresponding to a mix of foreground and background colors. Once the luminance intensity values of the current pixel are updated in step 995, processing returns, via return step 984, to the place from which the sub-routine 970 was called.

7. Claim 7.

"The method of claim 6, wherein the display device is associated with a client on the computer network, the method further comprising: transmitting the color profile from the client to a server

on the computer network; modifying the color image via the server based on the color profile; and delivering the modified color image from the server to the client for display on the display device". The step is inherent because the user is considered as a client site, and the user requests to modified the color image from the client to a server on the computer network. See also rejection of claim 4.

8. Claim 8.

"The method of claim 7, further comprising: storing the color profile in a web cookie; transmitting the web cookie from the client to the server; and modifying the color image via the server based on the contents of the web cookie". See rejection of claim 5.

9. Claim 9.

"The method of claim 1, further comprising: displaying dark elements against the black background for each of the color channels of the display device; selecting one of the dark elements for each of the color channels that is visible and appears to most closely match the black background; and estimating channel-specific blackpoints for the color channels of the display device based on the selected dark elements". See rejection of claim 2.

10. Claim 10.

"The method of claim 9, wherein the color channels are red, green, and blue color channels". Hill teaches in paragraph 0006 In color displays, the intensity of the light emitted corresponding to the additive primary colors, red, green and blue, can be varied to get the appearance of almost any desired color pixel. Adding no color, i.e., emitting no light produces a black pixel. Adding 100 percent of all three colors results in white.

11. Claim 11.

"The method of claim 1, wherein the display device is a cathode ray tube monitor or a flat panel display". Hill teaches in paragraph 0008 Portable personal computers 100 tend to use liquid crystal displays (LCD) or other flat panel display devices 102, as opposed to CRT displays.

12. Claim 12.

"The method of claim 1, wherein the non-rectangular shapes includes a numeral or a letter". The step is inherent because since the toolbar is involved color adjustment, a precise color adjustment sometimes represented by numeral or a letter in medical environments, different applications require just a toolbar for modifying a color images.

13. Claim 14.

"The method of claim 1, further comprising guiding the client through the process of obtaining the estimated blackpoints, gamma, and gray balance by delivering a series of instructional web pages to the client". See rejection of claims 4 and 5.

14. Claim 15.

"A system comprising: a web server residing on a computer network, the web server transmitting web pages to remote clients residing on the computer network; a color image server residing on the computer network, the color image server transmitting color images referenced by the web pages to the clients for display on display devices associated with the clients; a color profile server residing on the computer network, the color profile server guiding the clients through a color profiling process to obtain information characterizing the color responses of the display devices associated with the clients, wherein the information includes a blackpoint estimate for the color channels of the display devices, and the color profiling process includes: displaying dark elements against a black background, wherein each of the dark elements has a different gray

value and a non-rectangular shape, selecting one of the dark elements that is visible and appears to most closely match the black background, and estimating the blackpoint for a display device based on the selected dark element; and one or more color correction modules that modify the color images transmitted by the color image server based on the information to improve the accuracy of the color images when displayed on the respective display device". Hill teaches in paragraph 0088, Fig. 5, when used in a LAN, the personal computer 520 may be connected to the LAN 551 through a network interface adapter (or "NIC") 553. When used in a WAN, such as the Internet, the personal computer 520 may include a modem 554 or other means for establishing communications over the wide area network 552. Hill et al. dose not explicitly specify a sequence of dark elements, however, Engeldrum et al. illustrates in Figs. 2-6 a sequence of dark elements against a black background, wherein each of the dark elements has a different gray value. Engeldrum et al. Teaches in (col. 3, lines 1-25) see Fig. 3, the color being displayed is determined by the user selecting which continuous tone box, e.g., 304, most closely matches the brightness of striped box 302. Instructions 310 direct the user to make this choice by placing the display cursor over the matching continuous tone box, e.g., 304, and then clicking the mouse button. It is not clear the essential and critical point to this invention to have a non-rectangular shape!

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Engeldrum into Hill in order to improved methods and apparatus for displaying other graphics, geometric shapes, e.g., circles, squares, etc., and captured images such as photographs, accurately and clearly.

15. Claim 16.

"The system of claim 15, wherein the color image server stores the information to the client in a web cookie, the client transmits the web cookie from the client to the server, and the color image server modifies the color image via the server based on the contents of the web cookie".

The step is inherent because a block of data (cookie) that a server returns to a client in response to a request from the client, therefore when two computers are connected via NIC a block of data always communicating between client and the server.

16. Claim 17.

"The system of claim 15, wherein the color profiling process includes: displaying dark elements against the black background for each of the color channels of the display device; selecting one of the dark elements for each of the color channels that is visible and appears to most closely match the black background; and estimating channel-specific blackpoints for the color channels of the display device based on the selected dark elements". See rejection of claim 9.

17. Claim 18.

"The system of claim 17, wherein the color channels are red, green, and blue color channels". See rejection of claim 10.

18. Claim 19.

"The system of claim 15, wherein the display device is a cathode ray tube monitor or a flat panel display". See rejection of claim 11.

19. Claim 20.

"The system of claim 15, wherein the non-rectangular shapes includes a numeral or a letter". See rejection of claim 12.

20. Claim 21.

"The system of claim 15, wherein the color profiling process includes estimating a gamma and gray balance for the display device, and adding the gamma and gray balance to the information". See rejection of claims 4 and 5.

21. Claim 23.

"A computer readable medium containing program code that upon execution by a processor: displays dark elements against a background, wherein each of the dark elements has a different gray value and a non-rectangular shape; estimates a blackpoint for a display device based on one of the dark elements selected by the user that is visible and appears to most closely match the background". Hill teaches in paragraph 0088, Fig. 5, when used in a LAN, the personal computer 520 may be connected to the LAN 551 through a network interface adapter (or "NIC") 553. When used in a WAN, such as the Internet, the personal computer 520 may include a modem 554 or other means for establishing communications over the wide area network 552. Hill et al. dose not explicitly specify a sequence of dark elements, however, Engeldrum et al. illustrates in Figs. 2-6 a sequence of dark elements against a black background, wherein each of the dark elements has a different gray value. Engeldrum et al. Teaches in (col. 3, lines 1-25) see Fig. 3, the color being displayed is determined by the user selecting which continuous tone box, e.g., 304, most closely matches the brightness of striped box 302. Instructions 310 direct the user to make this choice by placing the display cursor over the matching continuous tone box, e.g., 304, and then clicking the mouse button. It is not clear the essential and critical point to this invention to have a non-rectangular shape!

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Engeldrum into Hill in order to improved methods and

apparatus for displaying other graphics, geometric shapes, e.g., circles, squares, etc., and captured images such as photographs, accurately and clearly.

22. Claim 24.

"The computer readable medium of claim 23, wherein the code is configured to modify a color image for the display device based on the estimated blackpoint". See rejection of claim 2.

23. Claim 25.

"The computer readable medium of claim 24, wherein the code is configured to deliver the modified color image via a computer network for display on the display device". See rejection of claim 3

24. Claim 26.

"The computer readable medium of claim 24, wherein the display device is associated with a client on the computer network, and the code is configured to: transmit information representative of the estimated blackpoint from the client to a server on the computer network; modify the color image via the server based on the information; and deliver the modified color image from the server to the client for display on the display device". See rejection of claim 4.

25. Claim 27.

"The computer readable medium of claim 26, wherein the code is configured to: store the information in a web cookie; transmit the web cookie from the client to the server; and modify the color image via the server based on the contents of the web cookie". See rejection of claim 5

26. Claim 28.

"The computer readable medium of claim 23, wherein the code is configured to: generate a color

profile based on the estimated blackpoint; and modify the color image based on the color profile". See rejection of claim 6.

27. Claim 29.

"The computer readable medium of claim 28, wherein the display device is associated with a client on the computer network, and the code is configured to: transmit the color profile from the client to a server on the computer network; modify the color image via the server based on the color profile; and deliver the modified color image from the server to the client for display on the display device". See rejection of claim 7.

28. Claim 30.

"The computer readable medium of claim 29 wherein the code is configured to: store the color profile in a web cookie; transmit the web cookie from the client to the server; and modify the color image via the server based on the contents of the web cookie". See rejection of claim 8.

29. Claim 31.

"The computer readable medium of claim 23, wherein the code is configured to: display dark elements against the black background for each of the color channels of the display device; select one of the dark elements for each of the color channels that is visible and appears to most closely match the black background; and estimate channel-specific blackpoints for the color channels of the display device based on the selected dark elements". See rejection of claim 9.

30. Claim 32.

"The computer readable medium of claim 31, wherein the color channels are red, green, and blue color channels". See rejection of claim 10.

31. Claim 33.

"The computer readable medium of claim 23, wherein the display device is a cathode ray tube monitor or a flat panel display". See rejection of claim 11.

32. Claim 34.

"The computer readable medium of claim 23, wherein the non-rectangular shapes include a numeral or a letter". See rejection of claim 12.

33. Claim 36.

"The computer readable medium of claim 23 wherein the code is configured to guide the client through the process of obtaining the estimated blackpoints, gamma, and gray balance by delivering a series of instructional web pages to the client". See rejection of claim 14.

34. Claim 37.

"Simultaneously displaying the sequence of dark elements against the black background, and estimating the blackpoint for the display device based on one of the simultaneously displayed dark elements selected by the user that is visible and appears to most closely match the background". The step of Simultaneously displaying is obvious, because, Hill et al. in Figs. 9 do not illustrate any type of delay switch, therefore simultaneously displaying color-processing adjustment. And also Engeldrum et al. do not disclose any type of delay switch.

35. Claim 38.

"Simultaneously displaying dark elements against the black background, and selecting one of the simultaneously displayed dark elements that is visible and appears to most closely match the background". The step of Simultaneously displaying is obvious, because, Hill et al. in Figs. 9 do not illustrate any type of delay switch, therefore simultaneously displaying color-processing adjustment. And also Engeldrum et al. do not disclose any type of delay switch.

36. Claim 39.

"Simultaneously displaying dark elements against the black background, and estimates a blackpoint for the display device based on one of the simultaneously displayed dark elements selected by the user that is visible and appears to most closely match the background". The step of Simultaneously displaying is obvious, because, Hill et al. in Figs. 9 do not illustrate any type of delay switch, therefore simultaneously displaying color-processing adjustment. And also Engeldrum et al. do not disclose any type of delay switch.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Javid A Amini whose telephone number is 703-605-4248. The examiner can normally be reached on 8-4pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Razavi can be reached on 703-305-4713. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-746-8705 for regular communications and 703-746-8705 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-306-0377.

Javid A Amini
Examiner
Art Unit 2672

Javid Amini
October 16, 2003